

accompanied by the officers and crew of the last ship which visited the London district.

"Somewhere in London you can go to the corner of a little street into a public house. At this corner, outside the public house on Wednesday evening last, after the place had been closed, a man and a woman were talking to each other.

Bomb Kills Man in Street.

"The woman went off to buy supper in a neighboring shop while the man was waiting. The first explosive bomb fell at his feet, killed him outright and blew pieces of paving stones to the surrounding roofs. The explosion blew in the front of the public house, reducing the stock to a mass of broken glass over which there still floats an indefinable odor of assorted forms of alcohol.

"The explosion took off the top from the grand piano on the floor above, twisted the iron bedsteads and injured a sleeping woman, and reduced the carefully kept living rooms of the small family to a mass of soot and dust, plaster and broken glass."

The second part of the description deals with another part of the area over which the airship passed. In this section there is a big block of workmen's dwellings which at day and night are crowded with children.

A bomb dropped upon the roof of one of these dwellings. Right under the roof, in a little flat, four children had been just put to bed. Two of them had crawled out of their bed surreptitiously to make some tea in the adjoining room. The bomb exploded, and the observer, "now is a mass of blackened and charred sheets. The mattress is torn to pieces." The description continues:

"They [the two children who left the bed] escaped into a small bedroom next door. The other two children were killed instantly. These buildings are strong. A bomb cannot penetrate far. That was all that was happening when the captain of the German aircraft professed to think he was visiting the docks and vitally damaging the port of London.

"At another place a bomb dropped through the roof to the stable. It was an incendiary bomb and set fire to a motor car. The stableman and his wife, in spite of the fire which immediately grew serious, set out to rescue eleven horses which were in the stable behind the fire. The animals were carefully taken out one by one and let loose in the street.

"A dog kept guard in the premises. The stableman and his wife rescued a caged bird kept on the first floor above the fire. But while she was bringing the bird down, she was blown off her feet on the stairs by the blast of the incendiary bomb which exploded in the yard. The only casualty was a bantam cock.

Children Killed in Bed.

"Here is what occurred in another district. This time the house, divided up in small flats, on the ground floor in this house a widow and her eighteen-year-old daughter were sleeping, as was also the mother and the first floor lived a family with three children, two of them girls, on the second floor a workingman with his wife and five children, four girls and a boy.

"A bomb dropped squarely on the roof of the little block house. The laborer and his wife, who were on the second floor, saw the explosion and the whole partition wall beside their bed gave way and disappeared. The man pushed his wife into the center of the room and sent the children to the room of whom slept in the room under the spot where the bomb fell.

"They had vanished with the room, bed and everything. Their bodies were found two days later under the debris of the house.

"An eight-year-old boy ran to safety to a staircase which had been blown away. It was dark, and the boy fell into the hole, where his two sisters lay buried amid the ruins.

"On the first floor of the dwellers were missing. Their bodies were subsequently discovered on the ground floor, where apparently the worst effect of the explosion had taken place.

"It is sufficient to say that part of a man's body was found 150 yards away. A bomb dropped into the street from the front of a house and blew the main floor of the house and a passing motor bus. There were twenty persons aboard, including the driver and the conductor. Nine were killed and sixteen injured. Among the injured was the driver, both of whose legs were blown off. He died afterward in the hospital.

"These incidents alone account for a large part of the damage done by the airship. The success of the airship, the nature of the success of the enemy's attack on London.

"In human life and limb the net result of the week's raid were thirty-eight killed, either instantly or died from wounds, and 124 were wounded. Two policemen and one sergeant were killed. The rest were injured. No public institution of any kind, no power station, no army or navy installation was hit. Two hospitals narrowly escaped."

LONDON CALLED SPY MAD.

Berlin hears Zeppelin Raid Revived Panic of Espionage.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—Another outbreak of anti-German feeling in London has been caused by the recent successes of the Germans on the eastern and western fronts and by the fact that Zeppelin raiders were reported to have been seen over the city. The Overseas News Agency asserts, continuing:

"There have been numerous arrests, mostly of Germans who have been naturalized in England, young men and women who had been previously arrested and released, and there has been a revival of the panic of espionage."

Spy Executed in London.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A spy whose name is withheld was executed here to-day after trial. It was officially announced.

SEVERELY HIT BY THE WAR.

Lake Superior Corporation Issues Its Annual Report.

That the war has seriously affected the Lake Superior Corporation is evident from the annual report of the company just issued for the year ended March 30, 1915. The net earnings from the operating of all the subsidiary companies, with the exception of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, amounted to \$1,366,270, which were added to unappropriated profits for the year, making a total of \$1,424,141. After making interest and other payments against the year, a balance of \$25,072.

T. Gibson, president of the corporation, in his remarks to the stockholders, tells how severely the company has been affected by the war and the consequent falling off in business through the company's inability to negotiate rail orders abroad. Although the company has been able to obtain orders and is manufacturing steel and benzol the outlook remains uncertain.

TERMS OF LOAN FIXED ON A PATRIOTIC BASIS

Continued from First Page.

600,000, the cotton for between \$150,000 and \$200,000, with \$200,000,000 for other commodities.

One of the points in the discussion concerns Russia and her share in the loan. The members of the commission early told the American bankers that they could not speak of that point until after M. Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, reaches London and has a talk with Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna and later perhaps with M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance.

It was reported wholly without authority that the American financiers would prefer that Russia be excluded from the transaction for the reason that American bankers would very much like to deal with her separately. They will be willing to do what they can for her now, for they have an eye to the future. It is believed that the war Russia will be the one country which will develop with unprecedented activity. So long, however, as commodities are sold to the full amount of the loan, the American bankers admit reluctantly that they could not object, whether they went in part to Vladivostok, Archangel, Brest or London.

With the formation of the American subscription syndicate the Anglo-French commission of course has nothing whatever to do. The mission has announced the interest rate the countries will pay and this 5 per cent. is considered as settled. American bankers who are in a position to give exact information concerning the syndicate are utterly silent on all features of it.

After the meeting to-day the members of the mission will separate and pass the week end in the country. It is thought that individually the members will continue their discussions and meet in small groups.

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PROTEST FROM JERSEY.

Montclair Man Sends Out Appeal Against Foreign Loan.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 17.—Louis Jackson, 70, of Montclair, N. J., is sending out thousands of postcards calling upon the recipients to oppose foreign loans.

James H. Hill, whom the financial ring is using as a stool pigeon, shrieked falteringly all the way from St. Paul to New York, Mr. Jackson says in his appeal.

"We can wait. When the war is over we shall need all our surplus money for our own manufacturers to push our export trade. If loaned to foreign governments they will push their own and take over our export trade with our money. Oppose all loans to European countries. Call meetings to express opinion."

Mr. Jackson until two years ago was head of the commercial and industrial development department of the Erie Railroad. He is a native of England, but has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for nearly forty years.

Hammerling's Association Not the European Tour Sponsor.

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, denied yesterday that that organization is in any way interested in William J. Bryan's proposed European tour in the interest of peace.

"A few of to-day's evening papers contain a report from Washington that the American Association of Foreign Language Editors in the name of the foreign language editors of the United States," said Mr. Hammerling. "I wish to state that the American Association of Foreign Language Editors is a body composed of 742 foreign language newspapers, is not identified in any way with that conference, and our editors are not interested in Mr. Bryan's trip."

NOTED CYCLIST TO DIE.

Doerflinger, Who Raced Here, Condemned as Spy.

GENEVA, Sept. 17.—A German court-martial has condemned to death as a spy the professional cyclist Doerflinger, a resident of Basel. The wife of a German soldier at the front from whom he had endeavored to obtain military information for heavy pay betrayed him. He is said to have been engaged by a mysterious stranger to employ this scheme, succeeding in it with some German women. He also took an aerial trip for spy work, it is said. He has appealed to a higher court, where his case is now pending.

Doerflinger took part several years ago in one of the six day races in Madison Square Garden. He was widely known in this country as a professional rider.

TURKS HOLD OFF ALLIES.

Artillery Fire on Gallipoli Peninsula Called Efficient.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

GERMAN BANKS WARNED.

Advised Not to Authorize Sale of U. S. Securities.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—Owners of American securities deposited in London have been advised by London banking interests to sell these securities, profiting from the rate of exchange on New York, according to a circular sent by the Central Association of German Banking Interests to members.

The members are warned not to authorize such sales, on the ground that the real object is to make useful German-owned American securities deposited in England in order to improve the exchange rate.

He has under consideration a peace mission to Europe, he admitted, his particular purpose being to induce Germany and Austria to sign the peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State on behalf of the United States, which would obligate this Government to refer to an investigating commission the whole submarine issue now in controversy with the German Government.

Mr. Bryan let it be known also that he will work to mobilize public sentiment against any programme for increasing the national defence. This will be in opposition to the President, who is now holding daily conferences with army and navy officials on the question of a programme of national preparedness to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. Bryan made two statements to the newspaper men. The second one was at night, after he had received a delegation of editors and publishers of foreign newspapers. This delegation was headed by Dr. William Forgo of Brooklyn, who called to urge Mr. Bryan to go to Europe and to exert his personal influence to persuade the belligerent nations to make peace.

The attitude of Mr. Bryan, disclosed by the circumstances of the day, revealed in his report to the President, to make war on the Wilson Administration. It was recalled by officials that Mr. Bryan resigned from the Cabinet mainly because he refused to be obliged to propose to Germany the arbitration of the question raised by the killing of Americans through the sinking of the Lusitania.

MILWAUKEE KEEPS OUT.

Banks Decide Unanimously Not to Participate in Loan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—The Milwaukee banks have unanimously decided not to participate directly or indirectly in the proposed loan to the Allies. This was made known in statements from the different banks today after the First National, one of the two largest institutions, had held a special meeting of its directors to discuss the proposition.

Several of the bankers said they had not participated in the loan to Germany and would not antagonize their German clients by helping to finance the British side of the war. Most of the local banks have never participated in any foreign loan.

ROCKEFELLER NOT AGAINST WAR LOAN

United Press, Which Sent Out Interview, Insists That Report Was Correct.

Evening newspapers printed yesterday a United Press despatch from Cleveland containing what appeared to be an interview with John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in which Mr. Rockefeller was quoted as asserting positively that he would take no part in lending money to carry on the European war. The article which brought a denial immediately from Ivy Lee, publicity agent for the Rockefeller interests, follows:

"Are you expecting a call from the commission of European bankers now in New York to negotiate a loan on the ground that it would so drain the banking resources of the country as to cause embarrassments to domestic business?"

The board to-day made public this letter, which Gov. Hamlin wrote in answer to Senator Lewis.

Your letter of September 13 has been received. The question you have raised will receive consideration in case the matter referred to by you should come before the board.

The board's knowledge concerning the matter you present except what has appeared during the last few days in the public press, nor has it any jurisdiction over the issue of loans with foreign governments."

"This war is awful. Don't you think it is awful?"

During the interview, which was reported in the Forest Hill edition, Rockefeller did not mention his son, John D. Jr., who is reported to have been approached by J. P. Morgan in regard to the loan to the Allies.

But the senior Rockefeller showed clearly that he is dead set against being a party to promoting the bloodshed.

This question was put to Rockefeller. "What effect will it have on conditions in the United States if the dollar loan for the Allies?"

The shrewd smile of the sagacious business man played over Rockefeller's face. The instant of answering directly he replied that:

A wise old owl lived in an oak. The more he saw the less he spoke. The less he spoke the more he heard. Why can't we all be like that bird?"

To-day a man very close to Rockefeller stated authoritatively that on one occasion Rockefeller had been approached by Russian agents with a deal involving \$50,000,000 and had turned them down.

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company in this city Mr. Lee announced that the Standard Oil Company had received word from Mr. Rockefeller's secretary in Cleveland that he had declined the offer.

"No statement issued," said Mr. Lee. "The United Press stands absolutely by the story which it sent out from Cleveland. The other stories were written by a woman reporter on the Cleveland Press. There is no assertion made that Mr. Rockefeller gave an interview or made a statement, but it is perfectly true that he said the things which the United Press report alleges that he said. It will be noted that no denial came from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Lee simply says he is 'authorized to deny' any such statement."

This information to this effect does not come from Mr. Rockefeller, but from one of Mr. Rockefeller's secretaries. The secretary in turn does not deny or make a statement, but he says these things, but denies that he issued a statement, or gave out an interview. A statement or an interview are the words which the United Press does not assert were given. It simply asserts the truth of the statement that Mr. Rockefeller said these things.

The case is on all four with remarks Ambassador von Bernstorff was reported in THE EVENING SUN a few days ago to have made. No denial was ever issued that the things which he is alleged to have said were said. The denial simply was that the Ambassador had made any such statement.

The Standard Oil Company has given out the accuracy of its report.

SILENCE AFTER DENIAL.

Rockefeller Refuses to See Reporters in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—Through his secretary, W. S. Mitchell, John D. Rockefeller declined tonight that he had given out any interview on the billion dollar loan now being sought in this country by representatives of the European Allies.

The denial was made after the United Press Association had sent out what purported to be such an interview, signed "Heulah Brown Fletcher." Mr. Rockefeller has given out nothing for publication, was the statement made by Mr. Mitchell.

After the publication of the United Press despatch John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is in New York, called his father by long distance telephone, and to him the elder Mr. Rockefeller denied the alleged interview in its entirety. He declined to discuss the matter with reporters who sought a statement from him this evening.

Spain Not Supplying U. Boats.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Spanish Embassy here gave out a note to-day denying that there were German submarines in Spanish waters and also denying the existence of a spy ring for submarines along the Spanish coast.

BRYAN MAY CARRY HIS MESSAGE TO BERLIN

Would Urge Signing of His Treaty to Prevent War With This Country.

Two Anti-Wilson Steps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—William J. Bryan, intimated very strongly tonight that he has in mind a number of important moves which are not in harmony with the policies of President Wilson as they are generally understood.

He has under consideration a peace mission to Europe, he admitted, his particular purpose being to induce Germany and Austria to sign the peace treaties negotiated by Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State on behalf of the United States, which would obligate this Government to refer to an investigating commission the whole submarine issue now in controversy with the German Government.

Mr. Bryan let it be known also that he will work to mobilize public sentiment against any programme for increasing the national defence. This will be in opposition to the President, who is now holding daily conferences with army and navy officials on the question of a programme of national preparedness to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. Bryan made two statements to the newspaper men. The second one was at night, after he had received a delegation of editors and publishers of foreign newspapers. This delegation was headed by Dr. William Forgo of Brooklyn, who called to urge Mr. Bryan to go to Europe and to exert his personal influence to persuade the belligerent nations to make peace.

The attitude of Mr. Bryan, disclosed by the circumstances of the day, revealed in his report to the President, to make war on the Wilson Administration. It was recalled by officials that Mr. Bryan resigned from the Cabinet mainly because he refused to be obliged to propose to Germany the arbitration of the question raised by the killing of Americans through the sinking of the Lusitania.

Such a proposal to Germany would have been in keeping with the terms of the Bryan peace treaty plan, the principle of which the Bryan treaty contained, though she did not sign the instrument. Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, contended that the United States was morally bound to accept the treaty, and that the Bryan treaty contained no provision whereby Germany would be obliged, pending arbitration, to suspend her submarine policy with its demeritizing of merchant ships and passengers.

It was pointed out that if Mr. Bryan should succeed in inducing Germany to sign the treaty he would embarrass President Wilson. The President would be put to the necessity of either refusing to enter into an arrangement which his Administration had proposed and accepted, or yield to an arbitration plan as a means of settling the submarine controversy.

The Trip to Europe.

After receiving Dr. Forgo and his committee representing American newspapers published in foreign languages and hearing their plea to become a peace mission to Europe, Mr. Bryan said that there was a possibility that he might go to Europe.

"Even if impossible," he said, "to exert my influence toward the hastening of peace, a trip to the neutral countries might give me information that I could use in my work here."

He said he would maintain neutrality and the prevention of preparedness that provokes rather than prevents such a trip.

"It is possible also that I might contribute something toward the extension of the peace plan to which our country is committed, and which I consider a powerful influence for the prevention of war. Among the thirty nations that have already entered into the treaty, are four of the belligerent nations, namely, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy.

"Germany, Austria and Belgium have endorsed the principle, but have not yet signed the treaty. The other treaties offered to all the nations and has not been withdrawn. I take it for granted that our government would gladly enter into the treaty, and that the other nations, namely, Germany, Austria and Belgium similar to the treaties we have with the other countries, and such treaties would silence the jingo press, and largely remove the excuse which has been used for the propagation of the doctrine of greater preparedness."

"Having great faith in the plan and having heard the other treaties, I might be able to present the case more strongly in personal interviews than I was able to do by diplomatic correspondence. The other treaties have been more apparent. It is possible that Germany, Austria and Belgium might be willing to enter into such treaties."

"I mention these matters merely for consideration and shall myself give them weight in reaching a conclusion."

National Defence.

Mr. Bryan touched on his views of national defence in these words:

"The foreign born element of this country and the influence of the experience the heavy burden which the policy of preparedness has thrown upon European nations and cannot fail to tend to a large extent remove the excuse which has been used for the propagation of the doctrine of greater preparedness."

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THE TIMES SAYS KAISER TEMPTED TO U. S. WRATH

London Editorial Deals With Germany's Attitude on Submarine Policy.

Wilson's Patience Tried

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Fabre Times' leading editorial this morning, after detailing the activities of Ambassador von Bernstorff in many directions, especially regarding the Anglo-French loan, says:

"We believe that American opinion is rapidly nearing the point when it will declare without paraphrases that it has had enough of these intrigues. But the cumulative insolence of German agents and representatives on American soil is not the only reason why German-American relations are passing into a critical phase. It is not even the chief reason. Within the past week the submarine issue has taken on a definitely sharper contentiousness."

"Nothing, not even an echo, is heard now of the somewhat precipitate publication with which the American press, but the American Government, has intervened to frustrate the benevolent intentions of the German Admiralty. The weather conditions were unfortunately such that the submarine commander was unable to determine either her character or nationality. He attempted to sink her therefore."

The attitude of Mr. Bryan, disclosed by the circumstances of the day, revealed in his report to the President, to make war on the Wilson Administration. It was recalled by officials that Mr. Bryan resigned from the Cabinet mainly because he refused to be obliged to propose to Germany the arbitration of the question raised by the killing of Americans through the sinking of the Lusitania.

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